

## Amusements, etc., This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Deborah," Fauny Janina.  
 BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"Rip Van Winkle," Joseph  
 J. Booth.  
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Man and Wife."  
 FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—"Mary Stuart," Mme.  
 Marie Sorel.  
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Opera Bouffe: "Le Petit  
 Faust."  
 NIBLO'S GARDEN.—At 8: "Little Nell and the  
 Mercenaries," Lotie.  
 OLYMPIC THEATRE.—At 8: "Two Willie Winkles."  
 G. F. Wallack.  
 WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Two Roses."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Empire City  
 Hall, New York, at 10 o'clock.  
 THE WORLD-RENOVED CARPET STORE, No. 99  
 Broadway, corner of Nassau Street, at 10 o'clock.  
 THE NEW YORK THEATRE, at 10 o'clock.  
 THE NEW YORK THEATRE, at 10 o'clock.

## Business Notices.

WATCHES, AND  
 STERLING SILVERWARE,  
 AT LOW PRICES.  
 A. J. HILL & CO.,  
 273 Broadway, corner of Nassau Street, N. Y.

THE WORLD-RENOVED CARPET STORE, No. 99  
 Broadway, corner of Nassau Street, at 10 o'clock.  
 THE NEW YORK THEATRE, at 10 o'clock.  
 THE NEW YORK THEATRE, at 10 o'clock.

MATHESON'S CELEBRATED COLORED PIANOS,  
 for sale at the Agency, No. 21 East North Street, New York.  
 PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS obtained in  
 the United States and all foreign countries. All kinds of information  
 furnished by  
 J. H. MATHESON, 37 Park Row, New York.

TRADE MARKS FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES can  
 now be obtained for Twenty Years. Particulars can be had on application  
 to  
 Scientific American Office, No. 21 Park Row, New York.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the  
 world. It is a permanent dye, and does not wash out.  
 It is a permanent dye, and does not wash out.  
 It is a permanent dye, and does not wash out.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,  
 114 Broadway, corner of Nassau Street, at 10 o'clock.  
 THE NEW YORK THEATRE, at 10 o'clock.  
 THE NEW YORK THEATRE, at 10 o'clock.

TRUSS, BANDAGE, ELASTIC STOCKING,  
 J. H. MATHESON, 37 Park Row, New York.  
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 J. H. MATHESON, 37 Park Row, New York.

ARTIFICIALITIES—PALMER LIMS,  
 675 Broadway, N. Y. 1100 Broadway, N. Y. 1100 Broadway, N. Y.

TO BUSINESS MEN.  
 The creation of The Daily Tribune has been increased about  
 fifty per cent. within the last two months. The price of advertisements  
 has been reduced about fifty per cent. within the last two months.  
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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.  
 Daily Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.  
 Semi-Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annum.  
 Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.  
 Advertisers, \$10 per line, 100 words, 100 words, 100 words.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE  
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have stolen the Erie Railroad carry things  
 with a high hand. They own the Governor  
 of the State and the corruptionists of the  
 Ring who are striving to reflect him. They  
 keep judges as well as other conveniences and  
 luxuries, and are very hard to reach by law or  
 votes. We wish the new legal representative  
 of the English shareholders more success than  
 we fear he is likely immediately to attain.

Next to honest elections nothing is perhaps  
 so urgently needed in this city as some means  
 of rapid transit from one end of the island to  
 the other. Possibly we may have to wait for  
 an arcade, or underground, or other railroad  
 till our ballot-boxes are purified; but if meet-  
 ings similar to that of the citizens of York-  
 ville and Harlem could only be multiplied, and  
 the popular feeling find expression in some-  
 thing more tangible than mere discussions and  
 resolutions, the hard-working man would not  
 be compelled to spend so much of his time in  
 our snail-like street cars, going to and from  
 his place of business.

In spite of the precautions of the Health  
 Officer to confine the yellow fever to Quar-  
 antine, two deaths from this disease are to-day  
 reported from Bellevue Hospital. One of these  
 is pronounced doubtful, but the other is ac-  
 knowledged to be a clear case of this deadly  
 fever. While there is no cause for alarm, in  
 view of the advanced state of the season, and  
 the preventive measures which the Board of  
 Health has taken, the fact of the disease  
 having obtained a foothold in the city should in-  
 cite the authorities to increased vigilance,  
 promptness, and perseverance in arresting its  
 further progress.

The World is still spoiling for a fight. Here is a  
 part of its scheme for resisting the execution of  
 the election law: "If a swarm of deputy mar-  
 shals, without warrants in their hands for  
 the arrest of particular individuals, infest and  
 obstruct the polls, it will be the duty of the  
 police to clear them away, and, if they resist,  
 to arrest them and take them before a com-  
 mitting magistrate, who will order them  
 'locked up in the station-house.' This is an  
 undisputed attempt to create a conflict be-  
 tween the Federal authorities and the Tam-  
 many police magistrates; but it will not suc-  
 ceed. The law will be enforced, and there  
 will be no riot."

French recruits—"gentlemen of the South,"  
 the dispatch says—have reached Tours, carry-  
 ing the black flag; and a certain city journal  
 suggests that, in view of this painful ap-  
 parition, it is time that humane neutrals should  
 interpose and put a stop to the law. Let us  
 hope that the President, who saw something  
 of similar terrible fellows in our own war, will  
 not lose his presence of mind in anticipation  
 of the impending carnage, and insist on inter-  
 fering to save the Germans from the massacre.  
 Let him wait at least until the "black flag"  
 warriors have had an opportunity to try their  
 mettle. If they are not the first to run in  
 battle then the laws of nature are reversed.

It rarely happens that a public officer gives  
 his life as the forfeit of a faithful performance  
 of public duty. There seems to be no doubt  
 that Superintendent Jourdan's death was the  
 direct result of over-exertion in performing  
 the duty he believed he owed to the public.  
 When he assumed charge of the Police force  
 he set up a standard of efficiency for the com-  
 mand so high that it seemed to all but him  
 impossible of attainment. The incessant and  
 exhausting labors of the Nathan case were  
 then added to his self-imposed tasks, and it is  
 not surprising that a frame thus overtaxed so  
 soon gave way. John Jourdan enjoyed public  
 confidence to a degree unusual among Demo-  
 cratic officers. He won it by fidelity to his  
 trust.

Circumstances have heretofore saved the  
 office of Superintendent of Police from the  
 demoralization general to our municipal affairs.  
 On the retirement of Superintendent Kennedy,  
 Capt. John Jourdan succeeded him by popular  
 acclaim; and Tammany was prevented from  
 placing one of its own creatures in the im-  
 portant post. The death of Mr. Jourdan will  
 leave Mr. Tweed at liberty to name a suc-  
 cessor, and there is good reason to believe  
 that the political necessities of Tammany will  
 force upon the City and the Police Depart-  
 ment a mere puppet to Mr. Tweed, who will  
 blindly follow his dictates, and thus naturally  
 demoralize the force. There are several men  
 on the force each of whom has good claim to  
 the vacant position; men who, like Jourdan,  
 are above suspicion, and who will improve the  
 discipline of the Department. Will the Police  
 Commissioners recognize their claims, and that  
 greater one of the public that only to some  
 one of these men of experience and natural  
 fitness this important office shall be intrusted?

An honest, energetic, non-partisan Superin-  
 tendent is absolutely necessary to the efficiency  
 of the Police force and to the safety of the city.

ADVICE FOR REPEATERS.—GRATIS.  
 Let no repeater, fraudulent voter, ballot-box  
 stuffer, or false counter be deceived by the  
 assertion of *The World* that he will not be  
 barreled on the spot if he attempts, at the  
 election next month, any of the frauds which  
 the editor of *The World* saw perpetrated, two  
 years ago, under the direction of those  
 "Shameless Corruptionists of the Ring, Oakley  
 Hall and Wm. M. Tweed." Threats of a  
 riot will be of no avail; the appearance at the  
 polls of organized bands of repeaters, "with  
 arms in their hands," will not intimidate  
 Marshal Sharpe and his deputies; whole-  
 sale misrepresentation indulged in daily  
 from now till the election will not change the  
 law nor save a single fraudulent voter from  
 the punishment he deserves. The new laws  
 of Congress do give to the United States offi-  
 cial election, and this is just what *The  
 World* and its masters of Tammany Hall don't  
 want. But it is what we shall have, and the  
 organs of the repeaters can only hope to de-  
 ceive its friends and get them into trouble  
 when it tells them that neither the Marshal  
 nor his deputies can touch them while in the  
 act of casting a fraudulent vote. We cannot,  
 of course, attempt to expose one in ten of the  
 dodges by which the hirelings of the Ring are  
 stimulated "to do and dare" in setting at de-  
 fiance the laws of the land; but the following  
 paragraphs, taken at random from a whole  
 column of similar assertions, will give our  
 readers an idea of what those dodges are like:

"The law does not undertake to prevent, but to pun-  
 ish. Previous to punishment there must be a trial; pre-  
 vious to trial an arrest; previous to arrest a warrant  
 issued on the sworn testimony of a competent juror."  
 "Neither the Marshal nor his deputies can touch a per-  
 son in the act of voting. They may, indeed, arrest him  
 afterwards; but not till a sworn complaint has been  
 made before a United States Judge or Commissioner, and  
 this Judge or Commissioner has issued his warrant com-  
 manding the arrest. By that time the alleged offender,  
 whether innocent or guilty, will have left the polling place.  
 If a swarm of Deputy Marshals, without warrants in  
 their hands for the arrest of particular individuals, in-  
 fest and obstruct the polls, it will be the duty of the  
 police to clear them away, and, if they resist, to arrest  
 them and take them before a committing magistrate, who  
 will order them 'locked up in the station-house.' This is an  
 undisputed attempt to create a conflict between the Federal  
 authorities and the Tammany police magistrates; but it will  
 not succeed. The law will be enforced, and there will be  
 no riot."

ally, with the hope that the influence of the  
 United States might be successfully exerted  
 to relieve the question from embarrassment.  
 In a subsequent interview with Gen. Sickles,  
 Prim said that "Spain desired the good  
 offices of the United States, and was prepared  
 'to see Cuba free, but the consent of Spain  
 must be given in a manner consistent with  
 her self-respect.' Circumstances of one kind  
 or another, however, prevented the carrying  
 out at that time of the project proposed by  
 our Government, and partially accepted in the  
 name of Spain; and for reasons which do  
 not appear in the diplomatic correspondence  
 concerning Cuba lately published by the State  
 Department, the further consideration of the  
 project was, for the time being, postponed.  
 Our Government, however, continued to pro-  
 secute very energetically its efforts to induce  
 the Spanish authorities to carry out measures  
 for the abolition of Slavery in Cuba. Secre-  
 tary Fish repeatedly directed Gen. Sickles  
 to present this matter; and the result was  
 that in September last Marshal Prim re-  
 plied that a policy of abolition would  
 quickly be carried into effect. When it  
 subsequently appeared that the Spanish Gov-  
 ernment was inclined to delay and palter,  
 Secretary Fish forwarded a dispatch (Jan. 25,  
 1870) expressing his surprise; saying that  
 "from the commencement and through all the  
 'stages of negotiations and correspondence, the  
 'instructions to make the abolition of Slavery  
 a sine qua non had been given in the most  
 'positive manner; and adding, that it 'had  
 'become more apparent every day that the Cu-  
 'ban contest could not terminate without the  
 'abolition of Slavery, and that our Govern-  
 'ment regarded the Spanish authorities as com-  
 'mitted to the result.' The dispatches of Mr.  
 Fish on this subject appear again and again,  
 up to as late a date as the 20th of June last,  
 when he expressed, in a friendly but decided  
 manner, dissatisfaction with the Spanish action,  
 and said that 'the President felt it to be the  
 'duty of this Government to endeavor to  
 'impress upon the Spanish Cabinet the policy  
 'as well as the propriety of making at once  
 'provision for an earlier and more thorough  
 'emancipation of slaves.' Finally, in the same  
 month, the Spanish Cortes passed a measure  
 of Slavery-abolition, which, though inadequate,  
 was an important point gained; and in his  
 dispatch of June 26, Gen. Sickles said: "This  
 '(Spanish) Government has now for the first  
 'time distinctly and practically committed itself  
 'to the policy of emancipation, and, in this step  
 'toward freedom, it must be a source of just  
 'satisfaction to the President that the influence  
 'of the United States has been conspicuous  
 'and beneficent.'"

It certainly needs nothing more than the  
 perusal of the dispatches of Secretary Fish to  
 satisfy any one of the deep and constant in-  
 terest he has taken in this subject, and the  
 persistence and force with which he urged a  
 policy of emancipation upon the Spanish Gov-  
 ernment. It gives us pleasure to be able to  
 do justice to the State Department in regard  
 to this matter, concerning which it has been  
 so unjustly and bitterly abused. If we may  
 judge by what we have learned from our cor-  
 respondents in Madrid, it is not improbable  
 that the services of our Government may again  
 be called into requisition ere long on the  
 Cuban question. We earnestly hope that the  
 negotiations may result in the establishment  
 of freedom and independence for Cuba.

WHAT THE CENSUS PROVES.  
 Political managers have always understood  
 that a tolerably accurate census must furnish  
 conclusive proof of the enormous frauds which  
 are annually committed in this city in making  
 up the returns of elections, and must show in  
 exactly which wards and districts those frauds  
 were perpetrated. It was for this reason that,  
 when the business of repeating had acquired  
 formidable dimensions, Marshal Rynders was  
 charged by the Democratic managers with the  
 preparation of the celebrated census of 1860,  
 in which, by grossly exaggerating the popula-  
 tion, a palliation was sought for the grossly  
 exaggerated vote; and for the same reason the  
 Democracy have vigorously attacked the cen-  
 sus of the present year, which, being honestly  
 and upon the whole efficiently taken, must ex-  
 pose the deceptions practiced in recent elec-  
 tions, and embarrass the operations by which  
 Tammany hopes to count John T. Hoffman  
 into office next month. The boldness of  
 Marshal Rynders's falsifications is apparent  
 from a comparison of figures. The ratio of in-  
 crease from 1850 to 1855 had been 20 per cent.  
 From 1855 to 1860 Marshal Rynders made it as  
 high as 29 per cent, and during the next five  
 years the tables show an actual decrease of 11  
 per cent, in which of course nobody believes.  
 The explanation is that the population of 1860  
 was enormously overstated. Between 1855 and  
 1860 there had been a great development of  
 suburban towns, and the increase in the num-  
 ber of inhabitants of the city proper had not  
 been as rapid as during some former periods.  
 A ratio of 29 per cent was far too high.  
 During the next five years a great many were  
 drawn off by the war, but these were counter-  
 balanced by an influx of people from the  
 rural districts who suddenly became  
 fictitious activity. The scarcity of dwell-  
 ing houses at that time is proof enough,  
 if proof were needed, that the population in-  
 stead of falling off considerably increased. The  
 case seems still plainer if we take the ratios  
 for ten years instead of five. Between 1850  
 and 1860 the increase is set down at the enor-  
 mous figure of nearly 58 per cent, and between  
 1860 and 1870 only 14 per cent, which of course  
 is incredible. The increase between 1865 and  
 1870 is shown by Marshal Sharpe to have been  
 28 per cent, which we believe to be pretty  
 near the truth, and certainly quite high enough.  
 But that the enumeration has been as close  
 as it is morally possible to make it, we  
 hold to be virtually admitted by the refusal of  
 the Democratic managers to accept Marshal  
 Sharpe's proposal of putting it to a test.

We pointed out on Saturday, in some detail,  
 the developments of this census with respect  
 to the last election. Our readers saw from our  
 article that in every Democratic stronghold  
 the vote was largely in excess of the total  
 voting population, and in some districts there  
 must have been an average poll (or at least  
 an average count) of five or six votes to every  
 legal voter. It is generally estimated that in  
 elections of importance the vote, taking the  
 country through, ought to be about one-sev-  
 enth of the entire population. In a city like  
 New-York it ought to be much less, on ac-  
 count of our enormous alien population. We  
 find that the average for the whole city was,  
 in 1870, one vote for every 8.91 inhabitants.  
 In the XVIIth Ward, where a large propor-  
 tion of the residents are people of means and  
 culture, and also qualified voters, the ratio of  
 votes to inhabitants was only 1 to 10. In the  
 11th Ward, inhabited to a large extent by un-  
 naturalized foreigners, the proportion reached  
 the extraordinary figure of 1 to 2.14. In some  
 districts the ratio was still higher.

THE STRUGGLE AND THE PROSPECT.  
 The Cuban party of independence and libera-  
 tion have displayed the most remarkable per-  
 sistency in carrying on their struggle with the  
 formidable military power of Spain. At times,  
 during the two years of the insurrection—more  
 especially during its first half-year—the pros-  
 pects of its success were encouraging; but  
 more frequently, and for a much longer period,  
 the outlook has been gloomy. The Spaniards  
 have always had a vast preponderance of force,  
 and an equally great superiority of other re-  
 sources. They have driven the patriots from their  
 strongholds, defeated them in the field, pre-  
 vented them from forming effective combi-  
 nations or receiving reinforcements and sup-  
 plies. Their policy has at the same time been  
 most cruel and sanguinary. They have mas-  
 saged their prisoners, executed thousands of  
 defenseless and unarmed sympathizers, and  
 put humanity to the blush in their treatment  
 of women. The record of their operations  
 during the last two years—or since the ac-  
 cession to power of De Rodas and Valmaseda—  
 could hardly be exceeded for barbarity and  
 infamy, and deserves to take its place with  
 the bloodiest and foulest chapters of the Span-  
 ish annals. But the party of liberation, though  
 growing smaller in numbers and more limited  
 in resources, and though lately confined to  
 less territory than formerly, has never been  
 broken down, and has not yet given up the  
 struggle. We hear from time to time, mainly  
 through Spanish sources, of their fighting at  
 one place or another, of their appearing here  
 and there, of their attempted operations, of  
 their projected plans, of their courage under  
 the most desperate circumstances, and of their  
 faith in ultimate success. If the Spaniards  
 have reduced their power, it has been at a  
 fearful cost to Spain in men and money; and  
 if Spain intends to prosecute the work of  
 crushing them, there are sufferings and  
 losses yet awaiting her no less grievous than  
 those she can inflict. It may safely be es-  
 timated that the cost of Cuba to Spain during  
 the last two years has been not less than  
 forty thousand men and one hundred millions  
 of dollars.

We trust there is satisfactory foundation for  
 the reports that have lately reached us from  
 Madrid that the Spanish Regency has at last  
 begun to take into serious consideration the  
 necessity of a change of policy regarding  
 Cuba. There are many reasons for this. The  
 Regency cannot afford to continue a war so  
 profitless to itself and so disastrous to all par-  
 ties. It requires all its resources and energies  
 for reconstituting the political order, and re-  
 establishing the fundamental power of Spain  
 herself, whose interests and prospects in  
 Europe have been seriously damaged of late  
 by the diversion of her strength to her Cuban  
 colony. These facts have been keenly appre-  
 hended by the Regency since the outbreak of  
 the Franco-German war; and it would not be  
 in the least surprising if it should turn out  
 that Serrano and Prim have determined to rid  
 themselves in some way of the terrible em-  
 barrassment under which they have labored ever  
 since the overthrow of Queen Isabella. We trust  
 that the new Captain-General of Cuba, who has  
 just been appointed as the successor of the im-  
 placable and impracticable De Rodas, will be  
 able to do something in the way of bringing  
 about this desirable consummation.

The diplomacy and negotiations of our own  
 Government in regard to Cuba—though they  
 have not always or in all respects received  
 our approval—have yet given proof of the  
 great interest which President Grant has  
 always taken in bringing about a settlement  
 advantageous to Cuba, honorable to Spain, and  
 calculated to advance the interests and extend  
 the area of freedom. It is over a year since  
 Secretary Fish, by direction of the President,  
 "offered the good offices" of this Government  
 to the Cabinet of Madrid in the case of Cuba.  
 The proposed base of action was (1) the  
 acknowledgment of Cuban independence by  
 Spain; (2) the payment of an indemnity and  
 the furnishing of security therefor by Cuba;  
 (3) the abolition of Slavery; (4) an armistice  
 during negotiations. When these propositions  
 were presented to the Spanish Council, Mar-  
 shal Prim replied, saying that they could  
 not be considered till the insurgents laid  
 down their arms; but that then the whole  
 subject would be open for consid-  
 eration, and would be met frankly and cordi-  
 ally.

It is not surprising that the Spanish Gov-  
 ernment was inclined to delay and palter,  
 Secretary Fish forwarded a dispatch (Jan. 25,  
 1870) expressing his surprise; saying that  
 "from the commencement and through all the  
 'stages of negotiations and correspondence, the  
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 a sine qua non had been given in the most  
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 'satisfaction to the President that the influence  
 'of the United States has been conspicuous  
 'and beneficent.'"

alent votes is still greater, and in one the  
 number of votes actually exceeds the total  
 population, including men, women, and chil-  
 dren, citizens and aliens. Every District with-  
 out exception in which this state of things  
 prevails gives an overwhelming majority for  
 the Tammany ticket.

These disclosures ought to fill the Demo-  
 cratic party with shame, and rouse it, if it re-  
 tains a spark of patriotism or a sentiment of  
 virtue, to rid itself of the corrupt men who  
 thus prostitute the suffrage and disgrace their  
 party. But we grieve to say that the Demo-  
 cracy, which with all its sins embraces many  
 noble and true men, stoops to perpetuate the  
 fraud after it has been exposed, and makes a  
 determined struggle to retain its power by the  
 same wicked and degrading means. When the  
 Federal Government passes a law for the  
 prompt arrest of fraudulent voters—a law  
 which has no other object than the purifica-  
 tion of elections and the protection of popular  
 rights—the Democratic organs avow their pur-  
 pose to resist that law by force of arms, and  
 urge the repeaters and ruffians of the Vith  
 Ward to go on boldly in their usual course;  
 the Government shall not touch them. We  
 call upon all honest Democrats to repudiate  
 this violent and revolutionary language, and  
 support the law.

Probably not one of the French statesmen  
 who now demand that Germany shall lay down  
 her arms because Napoleon has been forced to  
 lay down his crown, would have hesitated a mo-  
 ment to attack Prussia had it rested with them  
 in July to decide for peace or war. There  
 was indeed a slight opposition to the declara-  
 tion of hostilities; but it was only because  
 Thiers and a few others saw that France was  
 not yet ready—not because the war was unjust  
 and unprovoked. The possession of the Rhine  
 frontier has been the dream of every Govern-  
 ment which has ruled in France during this  
 century. Liberals, monarchists, imperialists,  
 all alike, have been ready to fight for it. The  
 last scheme of the Bourbons, just before the  
 unsuccessful attempt at a coup d'etat by which  
 Charles X. lost his throne, was a plan for  
 the prosecution of this popular design, and it  
 would probably have been carried out, im-  
 mediately after the conquest of Algeria, had  
 not the dynasty been overthrown. Charles  
 had secured the cooperation of Russia, whom  
 he was to help in extending her frontier  
 toward Constantinople, and it was arranged  
 between the cabinets of Paris and St. Peters-  
 burg that, in the final disposition of territory  
 after the war, Prussia should be pacified by  
 receiving the gracious permission of the allies  
 to take half of Hanover, and Holland should  
 be compensated for the loss of Belgium with  
 the other half. It was the discovery of this  
 secret treaty which made Great Britain so  
 prompt to recognize the Government of Louis  
 Philippe.

The course of *The World* with reference to  
 the new election law is a disgrace to the pro-  
 fession of journalism. Having taken time, as  
 it promised, to "coolly digest a well-weighted  
 plan of resistance," it now deliberately ad-  
 vices the repeaters to go ahead in their old  
 fashion and not fear for the consequences.  
 "Neither the Marshal nor his deputies can  
 'touch a person in the act of voting. They  
 'may indeed arrest him afterwards; but not  
 'until a sworn complaint has been made be-  
 'fore a United States Judge or Commissioner,  
 'and this Judge or Commissioner has issued  
 'his warrant commanding the arrest. By that  
 'time the alleged offender, whether innocent or  
 'guilty, will have left the polling place.' The  
 World then announces that the law is uncon-  
 stitutional, and will be fought in the courts if  
 there be an attempt to punish anybody under  
 it, and in fine that the State and City authori-  
 ties "have a clear perception of their rights,  
 "and what is more, spirit and vigor to enforce  
 "them and punish transgressors." The mean-  
 ing of this "well-weighted" advice is but too  
 plain. The Tammany voting cohorts are to  
 perpetrate their "shameless and cunning  
 "frauds" just as usual; they may be detected,  
 but the vote will be got in, and Mr. Tweed will  
 not let them suffer for their gallantry in the  
 service of the party. The Democracy have  
 committed many bold outrages in New-York,  
 but they have never made such a frank avowal  
 of a purposed crime as this.

Blood and gunpowder are the "particular  
 "wanity" of the Coffee-pot Democracy of  
 Pennsylvania just now as well as the Tweed-  
 Fisk-Erie-Hoffman Democracy of New-York.  
 The Age, alarmed at the prospect of a heavy  
 negro vote in Philadelphia to-day, threatens  
 violence in the largest kind of double-leaded  
 type. "It will not be submitted to, no matter  
 "what consequences may ensue. The Demo-  
 "cracy have the power to resist this villany,  
 "and they will do it in a manner the authors  
 "of these contemplated crimes but little dream  
 "of." What an awful but fascinating uncer-  
 tainty lurks in this mysterious threat!

One of those tremendous "special corre-  
 "spondents" of *The World* favored us on  
 Sunday with a long letter from South Africa,  
 dated only five weeks back, which struck us  
 as rather queer, considering the time usually  
 required for the conveyance of mails from that  
 remote part of the globe. At the close of  
 his letter, the correspondent mentioned that  
 intelligence had reached Port Natal of the  
 flight of the Empress Eugenie. His letter is  
 dated the 4th of September—the very day of  
 Eugenie's departure from Paris! And to think  
 of the news getting around Cape of Good  
 Hope, thousands of miles beyond the reach of  
 telegraph wires, in the very hour of its hap-  
 pening! We should like an explanation.

The one thing which a Tammany Democrat  
 cannot abide is an honest election